

## The Evening World.

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### TWO PARENT STATES.

RECALLING an earlier stage of the Irish negotiations when the British attitude was less liberal, Lord Birkenhead says:

"One of the Irish delegates said across the conference table:

"You cannot quite dismiss us and our claims and our history in that way. We, too, are an ancient parent state, and we have through the centuries flung our sons and our settlers into every corner of the habitable, civilized globe."

"That claim is true. That claim has modified the fundamental view which we have adopted and by which we stand."

Nothing could be more significant of the change in British sentiment and of the spirit in which broad-minded Englishmen are now welcoming the agreement.

That spirit is and should continue to be complete confutation of the Carson view that the day that sees the creation of an Irish Free State is a day of "abject humiliation for Great Britain."

The conference scene which Lord Birkenhead describes deserves to stand out and be remembered as a historic turning point in the long course of misunderstanding, clumsiness and cross-purpose which have kept the nerves of the Irish on edge.

It was Edmund Burke who said:

"England and Ireland may flourish together. The world is large enough for us both. Let it be our care not to make ourselves too little for it."

It has taken Britons centuries to grasp the Irish point of view. But now they have grasped it, he is a small man—Briton or Irishman—who sneers at the result.

Justice Daniel F. Cohalan of the Friends of Irish Freedom calls the Irish agreement "a diplomatic triumph for Lloyd George—dexterous rather than solid."

Who are the true friends of Ireland? At last we have a test.

### STEP BY STEP.

WHAT appears to be a trustworthy report that Japan has accepted the 5-5-3 naval ratio and approved the proposed four-power treaty for the peaceful settlement of differences in the Pacific brings further substantial cheer to offset rumors of protest and resignations in the Chinese delegation.

It is said Japan will expect certain concessions regarding naval bases in the Pacific. That is possible. Nevertheless, nobody has forgotten that the 5-5-3 naval ratio represented and still represents the fundamental, backbone purpose of this Conference on the Limitation of Armament.

With that purpose realized and riveted, the rest will be so much the easier.

Another thing nobody has forgotten is what openness and publicity did for the 5-5-3 naval reduction plan. Why isn't the Washington Conference leaving more doors open and getting from public opinion some of the power it evoked in the beginning?

### A FADED VISION.

SPEAKING to his fellow-Americans on Oct. 29, 1920, from Akron, O., Mr. Harding said:

"If I am going to serve you, I want the Government to have the machinery with which to serve, and I promise you that under Republican administration the Congress is going to resume its constitutional functions. It is very important to have a majority in the United States Senate, and you ought always to think of the Senate as saving to you your American liberty."

"I think we would have succeeded this year in harmonizing the Senate into a completely useful agent if it had not been for the interference of the Chief Executive, who was not satisfied with running his own end of Pennsylvania Avenue."

President Harding's message of last Tuesday read like anything but the happy congratulations of a Chief Executive delighted with the way Congress has been performing its constitutional functions under his harmonizing spell.

The message was more like a piteous plaint: Why won't a party behave like a party when it gets into power?

### DOUBLY A HERO.

WE HAVE it on the authority of Gens. Pershing and Foch that Alvin York is the greatest hero of the war.

Also the Bible tells us:

"He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city."

This last test Alvin York has passed with flying colors. He had offers of a fortune if he would go into vaudeville or motion pictures and capitalize his reputation.

He sincerely believed such a course would be wrong and he stuck to his beliefs.

Many may not agree with his conception of right and wrong. But can any one withhold ad-

miration for the sturdy character behind the refusal?

Alvin York is a hero in peace no less than in war. He is an example to his fellows. The fund being raised by The World to make Alvin York secure in the possession of his farm and to aid him in the foundation of a school for the mountaineers of his home neighborhood is a worthy effort and deserves wide support.

### IT NEEDS DEFINING.

ANY ONE who read President Harding's message could have pretty accurately foretold what Samuel Gompers would have to say about it.

It is easier to criticize Mr. Gompers's attack than to formulate a constructive criticism of President Harding's suggestions looking toward an industrial court.

When Mr. Gompers takes the bare outline President Harding sketched and likens it to the Court of Quarter Sessions 400 years ago, he talks nonsense. That court was set up by a ruling aristocracy. Laborers at that time had no voice in government. A labor court to-day, even if it had summary powers, would be a creature of the law and could be displaced whenever the majority so decided.

Mr. Gompers may be right in pointing out the failure of industrial courts in Australia and New Zealand, also the troubled situation in Kansas. No one who has any understanding of the problem expects perfection in the new field of industrial legislation. Trial and error are the only school for democratic advance.

President Harding was also unfortunate either in choice of words or in thought when he spoke of "a code and a charter of elemental rights." In another passage he speaks of a "code of practice." That too would bear further definition. "Code of procedure" would have given less cause for uneasiness.

Certainly the last thing any sane person would propose would be a "code" in the Napoleonic sense, laying down hard and fast statutes to guide an industrial court.

Mr. Gompers assumes that the court suggested by the President would "determine the conditions and wages of the working people."

This country could have no greater calamity than a statute defining, for example, "the standard of living," or prescribing the workday. No modern nation, least of all the United States, would tolerate a denial of the right to cease working at the termination of a working contract. Nor would it even deny the right to strike, except in occupations upon which depend public health and safety.

There does seem to be a broad field for an industrial court with a suspensive veto on strikes and a code of procedure which would prevent strikes until the court had heard the questions at issue and passed judgment.

The former German Emperor has published a book of comparative historical tables. The comparisons stop short at 1914. After that they would be too odorous.

### IN DUTY BOUND.

DR. COPELAND is to be thanked for the label he applied to many of those who have sought to hamper the work of Dr. Adolf Lorenz.

Dr. Copeland called them "damn fools." That is good enough except for the particular few who would be better described as "knaves."

There may have been mistakes in the management of the visit of Dr. Lorenz. There is no reason for the aspersions cast on his personal ability or good intentions.

Yesterday Dr. Lorenz feared he could not continue if the campaign of persecution by the medical profession is not checked. It is time for the medical profession to perform a right-about-face.

It is highly probable that many of the slurs cast on the Viennese surgeon do not fairly represent the attitude of the medical profession. The small fry, consumed by professional jealousy, are probably responsible.

But the more representative members of the profession are in duty bound to make their voices heard and so continue the mission of this Austrian Ambassador of Mercy.

### TWICE OVERS.

"WE are going to succeed beyond our fondest hopes."—President Harding, speaking not of Congress but the Arms Conference.

"I HOPE that all eyes will turn to the future rather than the past."—Archbishop Gregg of Dublin.

"I AM not used to being spat upon."—Dr. Lorenz.

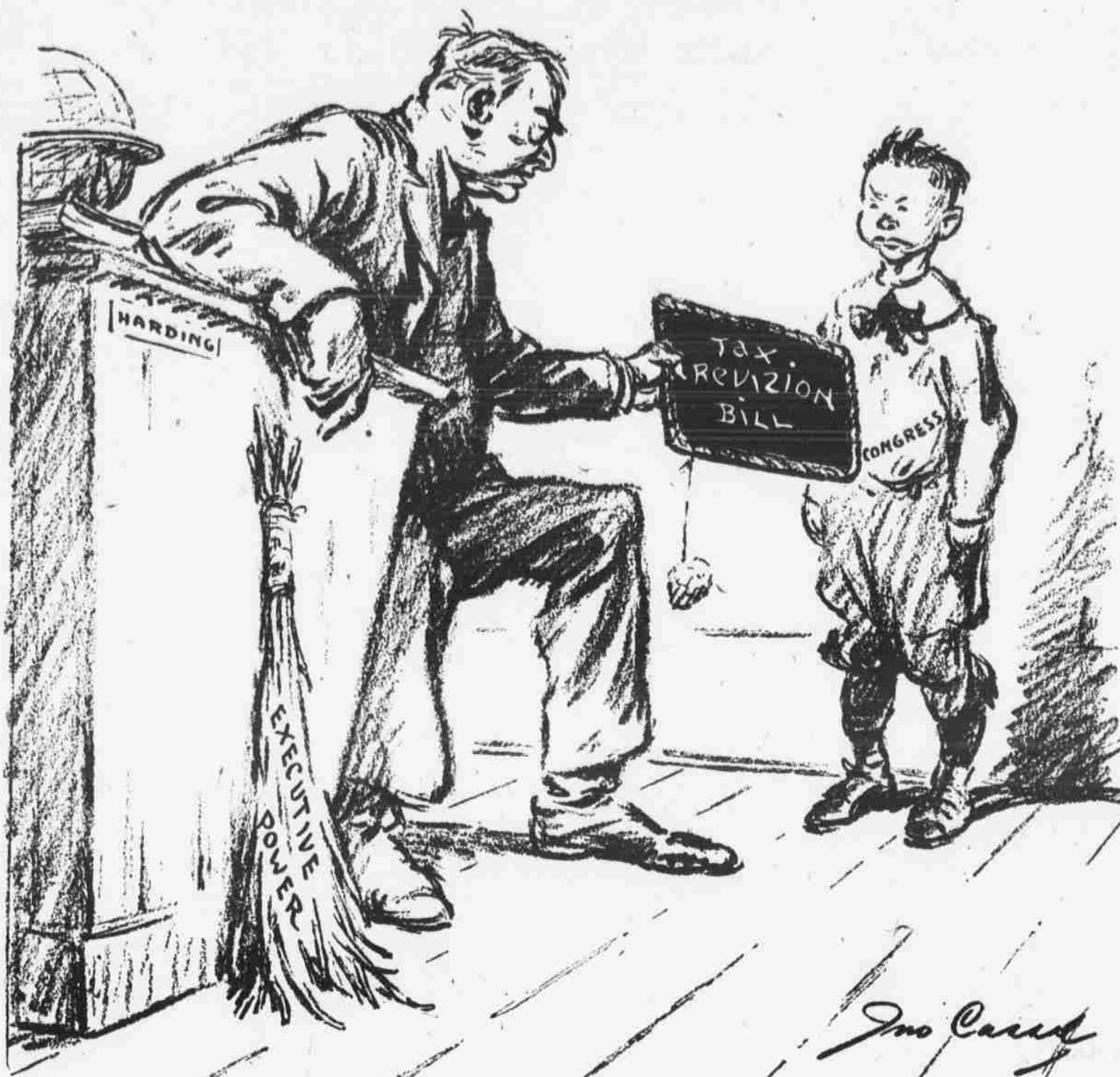
"A MAN who would work between the hours of 12 and 1 and 5 and 6 would be 40 per cent. worse than a pickpocket."—Vice President of the Plasterers' Union testifying before the Lockwood committee.

"WE'LL done. This is indeed one up for Wales."—Telegram from Lady Astor to Lloyd George.

## "Very Good, but Try Again!"

By John Cassel

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## From Evening World Readers

What kind of letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in few words. Take time to be brief.

### Bookkeepers' Jobs.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
I do not agree with "Bookkeeper" in her letter about married women working.

I say give a married woman the job if she wants it. If she has no children so much the better. If she has children she will do her household duties when she can (of course that's her own business). She makes a better companion and better mother, and her children have a little more. She is also an inspiration for work.

Why should single people appeal to the Department of Labor to relieve the unemployment situation? They will have to wait and wait. Their time will come. Me for the married woman if she wants her job.  
PANKURST.

### "Half-Mighty."

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
I rise to remark  
'Bout the low German mark—  
Why the hubbub, the noise and the holler?  
Methinks that we ought  
To be giving our thought  
To our own little half-mighty dollar.  
VICTOR WINN.  
New York, Dec. 5, 1921.

### Weights at Stores.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
Are merchants allowed to put a sheet of paper on the scales before they put purchases on scale. My grocer, butcher and delicatessen man are using large sheets of paper. They also throw food on the scales very hard, so that the scales are still vibrating after the article has been removed. Wouldn't that be called profiteering? It is hard to see the correct weight. If a protest is made they weigh the bag, paper and meat and throw it the same way. It seems there is no way of obtaining justice unless this is made public.  
A. H.

### Disgraced.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
In a newspaper published out West I read this comment on the recent election in New York:

"So far as Tammany Hall can make it, New York will be 'wide open,' in the most sinister sense until the end of 1925 or until such time as the Tammany hoodlums, the great and little grifters, make the city, as they have made it before, too hot to hold them. The effect of the election will be felt in ever-increasing force until that time arrives. In the interest of the city has to pay for loans, in every dollar paid by the shipping using this port, in rents, in the price of everything bought at retail, in ransom extorted in the public markets and collected from the consumer, in burglary insurance, in fire insurance, in life insurance, in safety in the public streets, in liberty of redress in the police courts, in the health and teaching of our children and in reputation before an astonished and disgusted world."

"There is nothing in the plea that the election result is a vindication of the principle of home rule. New York has shown once more that it is not fit to govern itself. Interference from Albany is bad, in principle and

### Wants the Saloon Back.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
In re your editorial entitled "A Fair Test." You say Representative Hill has introduced a bill liberalizing the Volstead measure and so forth. At the end you say a vote for the Hill bill would not be a vote for the saloon.

I would say the very fact that not a week passes without this bill or some similar measure being advocated is in itself sufficient evidence that the longer the present law is in existence the worse it is hurting the country. You see more and more each day that the United States cannot live without its saloon. The Eighteenth Amendment was a clumsy way to put the Nation's third largest business in the hands of a few men. You are helping them along when you preach against the return of the saloon. The United States can't live without it. Forget anything else but unconditional repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment and bring the saloon back. Remember the bartenders, lunchmen, porters, &c., who depend on it.  
EPICURUS.  
New York, Dec. 6, 1921.

### Under the Navy Department.

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
A says that the marines are considered a part of the navy and come under the jurisdiction of the Navy Department.  
B claims that they are under the jurisdiction of the Army Board.  
C claims that they are not under either but are subject to orders of either branch, whether the branch with same.  
C. W. LA BRECHT.

### Is Any One Perfect?

To the Editor of The Evening World:  
On this cold day I feel hot under the collar. The reason is that I read in The Evening World that a number of girls claim that there is no perfect man.

I don't claim I am, nor do I claim for somebody else, but I, as a young man (25) and a college student, would like you to give us a chance to answer this flat and unreliable assertion. Start the ball a-rolling and give this a small amount of space in your paper, and I am sure we would all find out if our manhood has advanced to the standard of perfection or not.

I can ask for one thing: Is there a perfect woman? Ask this question of other students, and you will get your reply. It is a good test. Find out if our citizenship has improved.  
A. M. BITTIGER.  
Brooklyn, Dec. 6, 1921.

## UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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### INSIDE AND OUT.

Men and women invoke the aid of barbers, beauty doctors, tailors, dressmakers, even surgeons, in an almost futile effort to alter their outward appearance.

On this effort, whose success would be really unimportant, they spend millions of dollars every day.

This money is not wasted. Appearance counts for a great deal. A well dressed, clean shaven man has a better chance of securing a good position than a slovenly, ill clad man.

The straightening of a pair of cross eyes, the improvement of a bad-set of teeth, is worth the considerable sum of money that it costs.

Yet we really cannot change our outward appearance a great deal.

So alike are we in features that at best we can make but insignificant modifications.

To a Caucasian all Chinese look very much alike. A Chinese regards all Caucasians as cast in the same mould.

The money we spend on exterior improvements, while well spent, does not accomplish as much as we would wish—else all of us would be handsome.

This brings us to INTERIOR differences, which are of vastly greater importance and capable of far greater changes. It is what is inside of your head that keeps your position, once your good looks or good manners have secured it.

It is the difference in the unseen recesses of your brain that brings you promotion or fortune or security or independence, which the far better looking man at the next desk will never enjoy.

It is something unseen inside the head of the boss that is different from something equally unseen inside the head of the employee that makes one a boss and the other an employee.

And these are differences that expenditures of time and effort, which are the equivalent of money, can change prodigiously.

Continue to do all you can to better your outward appearance, to make as little as possible the exterior difference between you and the Adonis or the Venus whom you admire.

At the same time toil with even more diligence to make less noticeable the inside difference between you and the man who is making twice as much money or becoming twice as distinguished in his profession or business.

The inside of your head is something you can change, and change vastly for the better. Give your best effort to that. For it is what is behind your forehead that is going to win for you in the end.

## From the Wise

Good advice can be given, a good name cannot be given.—Turkish proverb.

Lawyers are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of them.—Goldsmith.

The most happy man is he who knows how to bring into relation

the end and the beginning of his life.—Goethe.

Music is the art of the prophets, the only art which can calm the agitations of the soul.

—Luther.

Great men are rarely isolated mountain peaks, they are the summits of ranges.

—T. W. Higginson.

## Foreign-Born Builders of America

By Svetozar Torjoroff

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### XI.—LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.

No individual has done more to develop the musical taste of the American people—to supply them with a medium of high enjoyment—than Leopold Damrosch.

This Jewish contribution to the building of America was born in Posen (now reverting to its Polish name of Poznan) in 1852. He became a great musician in spite of his parents, who were set on making a physician of him.

To please his parents he took the medical studies and obtained the degree of doctor of medicine at the University of Berlin. But it was to the violin and thorough bass that he devoted himself, with the medical profession as a mask.

At Weimar he was cordially received by Liszt, who made him solo violinist in the ducal orchestra. To him Liszt dedicated his "Le Triomphe Funèbre de Tasse," and only two other masters of music—Wagner and Berlioz—were similarly honored with a dedication by the great Hungarian.

To a German musical organization, the Arion Society, music lovers in America owe this commanding figure in our musical life. Damrosch had achieved a European reputation as a conductor of the Symphonic Society in Breslau when the Arion Society invited him to New York in 1871.

His first appearance as conductor, composer and violinist in the old Steinway Hall on May 6, 1871, impressed and delighted the musical elite of New York. He at once became the centre and impulse of musical activity in America.

As founder of the Oratorio Society in 1873 and as one of the prime movers of the organization of the Symphonic Society in 1877, Leopold Damrosch did notable work in extending the taste for and appreciation of the best music in New York.

Damrosch's great achievement in that phase of his artistic activities was the musical festival which was given in the spring of 1881 in the 7th Regiment Armory. There was a chorus of 1,200 voices from the Oratorio Society, augmented by 1,000 women from the Normal College and 250 boys from the church choirs. The audiences of from 8,000 to 10,000 at all the concerts sustained Damrosch's contention that New York was "musical."

Recognized by the conferring of the degree of musical doctor by Columbia University, Leopold Damrosch was destined to justify that recognition by a further and more notable achievement.

That achievement began in 1884, when Dr. Damrosch proposed an experiment in German opera to the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House, then newly established. It took the energetic impresario only a month to engage a company, to organize it and to open a series of operatic performances that set a record in the musical annals of New York.

The most important works given were Wagner's "Parsifal," "Lohengrin," "Die Walküre" and Beethoven's "Fidelio."

Damrosch himself conducted every performance until a week before the end of his life.

## WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?

110.—CHIEF.

The words "Chief" and "Captain" do not appear at first glance to hark back to a common origin. In point of fact, however, they are first cousins. Their common ancestor is the Latin word "caput" (head).

From this Latin word the derivation of "Captain" is easily evident. The word "Captain" is used in almost all the European languages with slight variations.

Like "Captain," the word "Chief" means the man at the "head," or "caput." The equivalent of "caput" in Slavic is "glava" or "golova." From "glava" is derived "glavator," the equivalent of "chief."

In the Russian language the word "glava" is used to designate a chief. Thus in all languages the word "chief" is traceable back to "head" or "caput."

## VANISHED RESIDENTS OF NEW YORK

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(The New York Evening World.)

### Prehistoric Clambakes.

In many localities on Manhattan Island, the Bronx, and all along the Long Island coast, are dotted the remnants of gargantuan feasts, dating back to long before the Pilgrim fathers were contemplated in the scheme of things.

These remnants—accumulations of clam shells—mark the origin of the clambake as a New York institution, although Rhode Island's claim to the title is not to be despised.

At these points, various tribes of Indians gathered from time to time, or at stated intervals, captured the festive clam that abounded along the creeks, roasted them in enormous quantities on the appropriate bed of seaweed, and proceeded to gorge themselves with the output of the bace.

In several of these deposits of shells—notably on Staten Island—Indian skeletons have been found, showing unquestionable evidences of death by violence.

The original owners of these skeletons—several of them are to be found in the Museum of Natural History—were either feasting, overcame at the banquet by an enemy attack, or enemies thwarted in an attack on the feasters, and left where they fell. Since there was no fire-water in these parts till the Fale Face brought it with him, it is unreasonable to assume that these evidences of death at the feast were caused by a drunken orgy.

The men who originated the clambake have long since gathered themselves to the happy hunting grounds, but the institution which they founded stands as their monument.